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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
POKRZYWA, JOSEPH R	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2622	

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12

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/391,052	NAOI, YUICHI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Joseph R. Pokrzywa	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 March 2003* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-46* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-46* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3/18/03 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. Applicant's amendment received on 2/25/03 has been entered and made of record. Currently, **claims 1-46** are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. **Claims 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 15, 17-20, 22-25, 29, 31-33, 39, 41-43, 45, and 46** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yuyama (U.S. Patent Number 5,483,574).

Regarding ***claims 1 and 24***, Yuyama discloses a communication apparatus (telephone set 2) and method capable of accommodating a plurality of lines connectable with respective

different remote partners at the same time (column 3, lines 49 through column 4, line 21), comprising a first communication unit connectable with a first communication line, capable of reducing power dissipation on standby, and capable of communication with a remote partner via the first communication line (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), a second communication unit connectable with a second communication line, capable of reducing power dissipation on standby, and capable of communication with a remote partner via the second communication line (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), and a detection unit for detecting actuation factors for the first and second communication units (see abstract, column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), and a controller for shifting the second communication unit from the standby state to the operating state in response to detection of the actuation factor for the second communication unit by the detection unit (see abstract, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), retaining the first communication unit as it is on standby, when the first and second communication units are on standby (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 22 through 41).

Regarding ***claims 2 and 25***, Yuyama discloses the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 1 and 24, respectively, and further teaches that the detection means detects an actuation factor in response to detection of a call signal from the second communication line (column 4, lines 5 through 41).

Regarding ***claims 6 and 29***, Yuyama discloses the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 1 and 24, respectively, and further teaches of a power source for supplying power to the second communication unit, being capable of switching whether or not power is supplied to

the second communication unit, wherein the first communication unit enables the power source to start the power supply to the second communication unit in response to detection of the actuation factor by the detection means (see abstract, column 2, line 39 through column 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41).

Regarding ***claims 8 and 31***, Yuyama discloses the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 1 and 24, respectively, and further teaches that the second communication unit is provided with a power source control unit operating even on standby, and wherein the second communication unit suspends supplying power to the second communication unit itself, and starts supplying power to the second communication unit itself in response to the actuation signal from the first communication unit (see abstract, column 2, line 39 through column 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41).

Regarding ***claims 9 and 32***, Yuyama discloses the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 1 and 24, respectively, and further teaches of a second detection means for detecting the actuation factor with respect to the first communication unit, wherein the first communication unit is provided with a low power dissipation control unit operating even on standby, and wherein the first communication unit shifts to the low power dissipation state on standby, and the low power dissipation control unit causes the first communication unit to shift to the operational state in response to the actuation signal from the second detection means (see abstract, column 2, line 39 through column 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41).

Regarding ***claims 15 and 39***, Yuyama discloses a communication apparatus (telephone set 2) and method capable of accommodating a plurality of lines connectable with respective different remote partners at the same time (column 3, lines 49 through column 4, line 21),

comprising a first communication unit connectable with a first communication line, capable of reducing power dissipation on standby, and capable of communication with a remote partner via the first communication line (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), a second communication unit connectable with a second communication line, capable of reducing power dissipation on standby, and capable of communication with a remote partner via the second communication line (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), an input unit for inputting data (system circuit 24, column 1, lines 31 through 56, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), an instruction unit for instructing the transmission of the input data inputted by the input unit (data terminal equipment 3, column 1, lines 34 through 67, and column 3, lines 49 through 67), and a controller for shifting the second communication unit from the standby state to the operating state in response to the instruction of the instruction unit during the communication by the first communication unit, and transmitting data (see abstract, column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), and for shifting the first communication unit from the standby state to the operating state in response to the instruction of the instruction unit (see abstract, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), without shifting the second communication unit from the standby state to the operating state, when the first and second communication units are on standby, and transmitting data (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 22 through 41).

Regarding ***claims 17 and 33***, Yuyama discloses the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 1 and 24, respectively, and further teaches that the controller shifts the first communication unit from the standby state to the operating state in response to detection of the

actuation factor for the first communication unit by the detection unit (see abstract, and column 4, lines 5 through 41).

Regarding ***claims 18 and 41***, Yuyama discloses a communication apparatus (telephone set 2) and method capable of accommodating a plurality of lines connectable with respective different remote partners at the same time (column 3, lines 49 through column 4, line 21), comprising a first communication unit connectable with a first communication line, capable of reducing power dissipation on standby, and capable of communication with a remote partner via the first communication line (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), a second communication unit connectable with a second communication line, capable of reducing power dissipation on standby, and capable of communication with a remote partner via the second communication line (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), a detection unit for detecting actuation factors for the first and second communication units (see abstract, column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), and an output unit for outputting data received by the first and second communication units (system circuit 24, column 1, lines 31 through 56, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), wherein when the first and second communication units are on standby, the first communication unit shifts from the standby state to the operating state to receive data (column 4, lines 5 through 41), in response to detection of the actuation factor for the first communication unit by the detection unit, without shifting the second communication unit from the standby state to the operating state (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 22 through 41), and outputs the received data to the output means (column 1, lines 31 through 56, and column 4, lines 23 through 41), and on the other hand, when the first and second

communication units are on standby, the second communication unit shifts from the standby state to the operating state to receive data (column 4, lines 5 through 41), in response to detection of the actuation factor for the second communication unit, and enables the first communication unit to shift from the standby state to the operating state, and the first communication unit outputs the data to the output unit (column 1, lines 31 through 56, and column 4, lines 5 through 41).

Regarding ***claims 19 and 42***, Yuyama discloses a communication apparatus (telephone set 2) and method capable of accommodating a plurality of lines connectable with respective different remote partners at the same time (column 3, lines 49 through column 4, line 21), comprising a first communication unit connectable with a first communication line, capable of reducing power dissipation on standby, and capable of communication with a remote partner via the first communication line (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), a second communication unit connectable with a second communication line, capable of reducing power dissipation on standby, and capable of communication with a remote partner via the second communication line (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), a first controller for controlling the first communication unit (power supply circuit 21), the first controller capable of reducing power dissipation on standby (column 4, line 5 through column 5, line 36), and a second controller for controlling the second communication unit (power supply circuit 21), the second controller capable of reducing power dissipation on standby (column 4, line 5 through column 5, line 36), wherein the first controller includes a detection unit for detecting actuation factors for the first and second communication units (see abstract, column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through

41), and the second communication unit and the second controller shift from the standby state to the operating state in response to detection of the actuation factor for the second communication unit by the detection unit (see abstract, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), retaining the first communication unit and the first controller as they are on standby, when the first and second communication units and the first and second controllers are on standby (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 22 through 41).

Regarding ***claims 20 and 43***, Yuyama discloses the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 19 and 42, respectively, and further teaches that the first communication unit and the first controller shift from the standby state to the operation state in response to detection of the actuation factor for the first communication unit by the detection unit (see abstract, column 2, line 39 through column 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41).

Regarding ***claims 22 and 45***, Yuyama discloses the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 19 and 42, respectively, and further teaches of an output unit for outputting received data (system circuit 24, column 1, lines 31 through 56, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), wherein after the second communication unit and the second controller shift from the standby state to the operating state, the second controller outputs the actuation factor to the first controller so as to output the received data to the output unit and the first controller shifts from the standby state to the operating state (see abstract, column 2, line 39 through column 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41).

Regarding ***claims 23 and 46***, Yuyama discloses the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 19 and 42, and further teaches of an input unit for inputting data (system circuit 24, column 1, lines 31 through 56, and column 4, lines 5 through 41) and an instruction unit for

instructing transmission of the data inputted by the input unit (data terminal equipment 3, column 1, lines 34 through 67, and column 3, lines 49 through 67), wherein the first controller shifts the second communication unit and the second controller from the standby state to the operating state in accordance with an instruction by the instruction unit (column 4, line 22 through column 5, line 37).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 3, 5, 26, and 28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yuyama (U.S. Patent Number 5,483,574) in view of Watanabe (U.S. Patent Number 5,317,629).

Regarding ***claims 3 and 26***, Yuyama discloses the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 1 and 24, respectively, but fails to particularly teach if the detection means detects an actuation factor in response to the key input by a user through an operation unit. Watanabe discloses a communication apparatus and method capable of accommodating a plurality of lines connectable with respective different remote partners at the same time (column 2, lines 5 through 24), comprising a first communication unit connectable with a first communication line, and capable of communication with a remote partner via the first communication line (column 2, line 66 through column 3, line 65), a second communication unit connectable with a second communication line, and capable of communication with a remote partner via the second

communication line (column 2, line 66 through column 3, line 65), and a detection unit for detecting actuation factors for the first and second communication units (column 2, line 59 through column 3, line 27), and a controller for shifting the second communication unit from the standby state to the operating state in response to detection of the actuation factor for the second communication unit by the detection unit (column 3, lines 3 through 65), retaining the first communication unit as it is on standby, when the first and second communication units are on standby (column 2, line 66 through column 3, line 22). Further, Watanabe teaches that the detection means detects an actuation factor in response to the key input by a user through an operation unit (column 3, line 61 through column 4, line 47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Watanabe's teachings in the system of Yuyama. Yuyama's system would easily be modified to include Watanabe's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding ***claims 5 and 28***, Yuyama discloses the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 1 and 24, but fails to specifically teach of a power source and a relay for turning on and off the power supply from the power source to the second communication unit, wherein the first communication unit turns on the relay in response to detection of the actuation factor detected by the detection means. Watanabe discloses a communication apparatus and method capable of accommodating a plurality of lines connectable with respective different remote partners at the same time (column 2, lines 5 through 24), comprising a first communication unit connectable with a first communication line, and capable of communication with a remote partner via the first communication line (column 2, line 66 through column 3, line 65), a second communication unit connectable with a second communication line, and capable of communication with a remote

partner via the second communication line (column 2, line 66 through column 3, line 65), and a detection unit for detecting actuation factors for the first and second communication units (column 2, line 59 through column 3, line 27), and a controller for shifting the second communication unit from the standby state to the operating state in response to detection of the actuation factor for the second communication unit by the detection unit (column 3, lines 3 through 65), retaining the first communication unit as it is on standby, when the first and second communication units are on standby (column 2, line 66 through column 3, line 22). Further, Watanabe teaches of a power source and a relay for turning on and off the power supply from the power source to the second communication unit (column 3, lines 32 through 65), wherein the first communication unit turns on the relay in response to detection of the actuation factor detected by the detection means (column 3, lines 14 through 65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Watanabe's teachings in the system of Yuyama. Yuyama's system would easily be modified to include Watanabe's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

7. **Claims 4, 7, 10-14, 21, 27, 30, 34-38, and 44** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yuyama (U.S. Patent Number 5,483,574) in view of Nakamura *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 5,608,546, cited in the Office action dated 11/18/02).

Regarding ***claims 4 and 27***, Yuyama discloses the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 1 and 24, but fails to specifically teach of a document sheet reading unit, wherein the detection means detects an actuation factor in response to detection of a document sheet in the document sheet reading unit. Nakamura discloses a data communications apparatus and method

having a computer modem function comprising a first communication unit (NCU 7, column 4, lines 25 through 29) and a second communication unit (RS-232 port 14, column 4, lines 41 through 46), and further teaches of a document sheet reading unit (reading unit 2), wherein a detection means detects an actuation factor in response to detection of a document sheet in the document sheet reading unit (column 4, lines 19 through 29, and column 5, lines 40 through 55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Nakamura's teachings in the system of Yuyama. The system of Yuyama would easily be modified to include Nakamura's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature, since both teach of a communication apparatus capable of accommodating a plurality of lines and having a standby mode in both communication units.

Regarding ***claims 7 and 30***, Yuyama discloses the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 1 and 24, but fails to specifically teach if the second communication unit suspends supplying a clock signal to the second communication itself on standby, and starts supplying the clock signal to the second communication unit itself in response to the actuation signal from the first communication unit. Nakamura discloses a data communications apparatus and method having a computer modem function comprising a first communication unit (NCU 7, column 4, lines 25 through 29) and a second communication unit (RS-232 port 14, column 4, lines 41 through 46). Nakamura further teaches that the second communication unit suspends supplying a clock signal to the second communication itself on standby (column 8, lines 32 through 50), and starts supplying the clock signal to the second communication unit itself in response to the actuation signal from the first communication unit (column 8, lines 10 through 50). Therefore, it

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Nakamura's teachings in the system of Yuyama. The system of Yuyama would easily be modified to include Nakamura's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature, since both teach of a communication apparatus capable of accommodating a plurality of lines and having a standby mode in both communication units.

Regarding ***claims 10 and 34***, Yuyama discloses a communication apparatus (telephone set 2) and method capable of accommodating a plurality of lines connectable with respective different remote partners at the same time (column 3, lines 49 through column 4, line 21), comprising a first communication unit connectable with a first communication line, capable of reducing power dissipation on standby, and capable of communication with a remote partner via the first communication line (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), a second communication unit connectable with a second communication line, capable of reducing power dissipation on standby, and capable of communication with a remote partner via the second communication line (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), a detection unit for detecting actuation factors for the first and second communication units (see abstract, column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), and an output unit for outputting data received by the first and second communication units (system circuit 24, column 1, lines 31 through 56, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), wherein when the first and second communication units are on standby, the first communication unit shifts from the standby state to the operating state to receive data in response to detection of the actuation factor for the first communication unit by the detection unit (see abstract, column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41),

retaining the second communication unit as it is on standby (column 2, line 39 through column 3, line 4, and column 4, lines 22 through 41), and outputs the received data to the output means (column 1, lines 31 through 56, and column 4, lines 23 through 41), and on the other hand, when the first and second communication units are on standby, the second communication unit shifts from the standby state to the operating state to receive at a in response to detection of the actuation factor for the second communication unit (column 4, lines 5 through 41), stores the received data in the storage unit and enables the first communication unit to shift from the standby state to the operating state, and the first communication unit outputs the data stored I the storage unit to the output unit (column 1, lines 31 through 56, and column 4, lines 5 through 41).

However, Yuyama fails to particularly teach of a storage unit for storing data received by the second communication unit. Nakamura discloses a data communications apparatus and method having a computer modem function comprising a first communication unit (NCU 7, column 4, lines 25 through 29) and a second communication unit (RS-232 port 14, column 4, lines 41 through 46), a storage (RAM 12) for storing data received from the communication units (column 5, lines 20 through 29), a output unit (recording unit 11) for outputting data (column 6, lines 18 through 28). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Nakamura's teachings in the system of Yuyama. The system of Yuyama would easily be modified to include Nakamura's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature, since both teach of a communication apparatus capable of accommodating a plurality of lines and having a standby mode in both communication units.

Regarding ***claims 11 and 35***, Yuyama and Nakamura disclose the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 10 and 34, respectively, and Yuyama further teaches that the second communication unit sends out the actuation signal to the detection means after the completion of data reception (column 4, lines 5 through 41).

Regarding ***claims 12 and 36***, Yuyama and Nakamura disclose the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 10 and 34, and Nakamura further teaches that the first communication unit is provided with a memory for storing data received from the storage means (RAM 12, column 5, lines 20 through 29), the second communication unit transfers the data in the storage means to the memory of the first communication unit, and the first communication unit outputs the data transferred to the memory of the output means (column 5, lines 20 through 29). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Nakamura's teachings in the system of Yuyama. The system of Yuyama would easily be modified to include Nakamura's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature, since both teach of a communication apparatus capable of accommodating a plurality of lines and having a standby mode in both communication units.

Regarding ***claims 13 and 37***, Yuyama and Nakamura disclose the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 10 and 34, respectively, and Nakamura further teaches that the output means is a printer (recording unit 11, column 5, line 56 through column 6, line 28). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Nakamura's teachings in the system of Yuyama. The system of Yuyama would easily be modified to include Nakamura's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features,

being additive in nature, since both teach of a communication apparatus capable of accommodating a plurality of lines and having a standby mode in both communication units.

Regarding ***claims 14 and 38***, Yuyama and Nakamura disclose the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 10 and 34, respectively, and further teaches of a second detection means for detecting an actuation factor for the second communication unit, and the second communication unit is capable of reducing the power dissipation on standby, and shifting from the standby state to the operating state in response to detection of the actuation factor by the second detection means (see abstract, column 2, line 39 through column 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41).

Regarding ***claims 16 and 40***, Yuyama discloses the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 15 and 39, respectively, but fails to particularly teach if the input means is a scanner for reading a document sheet. Nakamura discloses a data communications apparatus and method having a computer modem function comprising a first communication unit (NCU 7, column 4, lines 25 through 29) and a second communication unit (RS-232 port 14, column 4, lines 41 through 46), and further teaches that the input means is a scanner for reading a document sheet (reading unit 2, column 4, lines 14 through 29, and column 7, lines 41 through 60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Nakamura's teachings in the system of Yuyama. The system of Yuyama would easily be modified to include Nakamura's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature, since both teach of a communication apparatus capable of accommodating a plurality of lines and having a standby mode in both communication units.

Regarding ***claims 21 and 44***, Yuyama discloses the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 19 and 42, respectively, and further teaches of an output unit for outputting received data (system circuit 24, column 1, lines 31 through 56, and column 4, lines 5 through 41), wherein after the second communication unit and the second controller shift from the standby state to the operating state and data is received in the second communication unit, the second controller outputs an actuation factor to the first controller so as to output the received data to the output unit and the first controller shifts from the standby state to the operating state (see abstract, column 2, line 39 through column 4, and column 4, lines 5 through 41).

However, Yuyama fails to particularly teach of a storage unit for storing received data and subsequently, if after the second communication unit and the second controller shift from the standby state to the operating state and data received in the second communication unit is stored in the storage unit, the second controller outputs an actuation factor to the first controller so as to output the received data to the output unit and the first controller shifts from the standby state to the operating state. Nakamura discloses a data communications apparatus and method having a computer modem function comprising a first communication unit (NCU 7, column 4, lines 25 through 29) and a second communication unit (RS-232 port 14, column 4, lines 41 through 46), a storage (RAM 12) for storing data received from the communication units (column 5, lines 20 through 29), a output unit (recording unit 11) for outputting data (column 6, lines 18 through 28), wherein after the second communication unit and the second controller shift from the standby state to the operating state and data received in the second communication unit is stored in the storage unit, the second controller outputs an actuation factor to the first controller so as to output the received data to the output unit and the first controller shifts from the standby state to

the operating state (column 5, line 20 through column 6, line 28). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Nakamura's teachings in the system of Yuyama. The system of Yuyama would easily be modified to include Nakamura's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature, since both teach of a communication apparatus capable of accommodating a plurality of lines and having a standby mode in both communication units.

Citation of Pertinent Prior Art

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Ezumi *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 5,537,220) discloses a system capable of connecting to a mobile communicator and a public communication line.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joe Pokrzywa whose telephone number is (703) 305-0146. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward L. Coles can be reached on (703) 305-4712. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

J.R.P.

Joseph R. Pokrzywa
Examiner
Art Unit 2622

jrp
June 13, 2003

EDWARD COLES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600